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- Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakespeare.*
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the
special patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,
was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Darles.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth
afterward become free. *Hooker.*
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot
be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should
be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*
He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Endicott.*
5. Chief in excellence.
The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.]
1. Particularly above others.
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deuter.*
A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil. xvi.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury
may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it *specially*. *Hale.*
SPECIALLY. *n. f.* [*specialité*, French; from *special*.] Par-
ticularity.
On these two general heads all other *specialities* are depen-
dent. *Hooker.*
The packet is not come,
Where that and other *specialities* are bound. *Shakespeare.*
Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare
contract without *speciality*, the other party might waive his laws,
they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the
debt into a *speciality* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*
SPECIES. *n. f.* [*species*, Latin.]
1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.
A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-
ings: so horse is a *special* idea or *species* as it agrees to Duce-
phalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*
2. Class of nature; single order of beings.
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common natures,
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would
constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body
in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capa-
cities would make another *species*, if united to a different body
in different laws of connexion. *De Witt's Sermon.*
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-
tion.
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the
audible doth. *Bacon.*
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of col-
our, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more
unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*
The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three
inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. Representation to the mind.
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the facul-
ty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the
memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs
to represent. *Dryden.*
5. Show; visible exhibition.
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people.
Bacon.
6. Circulating money.
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-
man empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of
the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.
Archbishop on Coins.

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7. Simplex that have place in a compound.
SPECIFIC. *adj.* [*specificus*, French; *specificus* and *specificus*.]
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1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.
That thou to truth the perfect way may it know,
To thee all her *specific* forms I'll show. *Dryden.*
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is
subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specific*
nature of its acts it is determined by the object.
By whose direction is the nutriment to regularly dis-
tributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their
specific uniformities? *Glanville.*
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed
to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws
of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their
truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be
not yet discovered. *Newton's Opticks.*
As all things were formed according to these *specific* plat-
forms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity
to them. *Newton.*
Specific gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or
weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by
which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies
of different kinds. *Newton.*
The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit,
oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear
to be the same in all plants. *Boyle.*
Specific difference is that primary attribute which distin-
guishes each species from one another, while they stand rank-
ed under the same general nature or genus. Though wine
differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it
does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific*
difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grapes; as
cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular
disease. It is usually applied to the *specifica*, or medicines
that work by occult qualities.
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to
a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like sorts of
ignorance. *Darles's Natural History.*
If she would drink a good decoction of sarsaparilla, with the usual
specifics, she might enjoy a good health. *Watts.*
SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to
constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must
be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several
virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of
this duty. *De Witt's Sermon.*
Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ
from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no correct
of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, not of
any other universal. *Cra.*
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same ef-
fectious then as ever since; and that, if an ox head be sup-
posed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been
supernatural. *De Witt.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by
notation of distinguishing particularities.
Many, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common
influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-
able creature, without any particular, *specifying*, concurrent,
new imparate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*
SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *specific*; *specificatio*, Fr.]
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.
This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the
disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-
quiry. *Watts's Invention of the Mind.*
2. Particular mention.
The constitution here speaks generally without the *speci-*
fication of any place. *Aspliff's Paroemia.*
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specific*, Fr.] To mention;
to show by some particular marks of distinction.
As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is neces-
sary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Foster.*
St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Brown.*
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where
the countries, and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*
SPECIALLY. *n. f.* [*specialis*, Latin.] A temple; a part of any
thing exhibited that the rest may be known.
Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before
multitudes of beholders. *Aspliff's Paroemia.*
SPECIOUS. *adj.* [*speciosus*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]
1. Showy; pleasant to the view.
The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms.
Religion set by. *Milton.*
She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond with too late!
Was in the vale of Sorrow. *Dallas.*
I had *specious* smiles, my accomplices in
pleasure. *Milton.*

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2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first
view.
Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend them-
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its na-
tural form. *Dryden.*
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with
the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*
This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adver-
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of
celebrity. *Atterbury.*
SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *speciosus*.] With fair appearance.
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and unsincerity; especially to
that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is
wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*
SPECK. *n. f.* [Speck, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.
Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Governor of the Tongue.*
Then are they happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
The pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Æneid.*
TO SPECK. *v. a.* To spot, to stain in drops.
Flour
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*
SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.
TO SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small
spots.
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forefisting up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*
Speck'd vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*
Saw'st thou not late a *speck'd* serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake;
Plea'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their forked tongue and pointed sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*
The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *speck'd* and the white. *Pope.*
SPECKT, or SPEIGHT, *n. f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*
SPECTACLE. *n. f.* [*spectaculum*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Latin.]
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as
eminently remarkable.
In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 Cor. iv. 9.
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.
Forth riding underneath the caffle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcasses he spy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Fa. Queen.*
When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.
The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side. *Shakespeare.*
We have helps for the sight far above *spectacles* and glasses.
Bacon.
It is no fault in the *spectacles* that the blind man sees not.
Glanville's Apology.
Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed not the *spe-*
acles of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*
The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading
the way to the discovery of new planets.
This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and
shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*
This day, then let us not be told,
That you are sick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*
SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spec-
tacles.
All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
SPECTATION. *n. f.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.
This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differentiated from that
which connotes a pleurisy. *Harvey.*
SPECTATOR. *n. f.* [*spectator*, Fr. *spectator*, Latin.] A looker
on; a beholder.
More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd, to take *spectators*. *Shakespeare.*
If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays
the host. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
An old gentleman mounting on horseback got up heavily;

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- but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and
eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*
He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*
What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator*? *Seed.*
SPECTRE. *n. f.* [*spéctre*, Fr. *spéctrum*, Latin.] Apparition;
appearance of persons dead.
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, *Dryden.*
With bold fanatick *spéctres* to rejoice.
The very poetical use of the word for a *spéctre*, doth imply
an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stilling.*
These are nothing but *spéctres* the understanding raises to
itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*
SPECTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.
Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more
long in *spectatorship*, and crueler in suffering. *Shakespeare.*
SPECTRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.
This prism had some veins running along within the glass,
from the one end to the other, which scatered some of the
sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing
the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton's Opticks.*
SPECTULAR. *n. f.* [*specularis*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.
It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone.
Quicksilver may by the fire alone, in glass-vessels, be turr-
ed into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained
a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Hale.*
A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since
for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of
those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise
not from *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two sur-
faces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,
and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*
2. Assisting sight. Improper.
The hidden way
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature? thy *specular* orb
Apply to well dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*
TO SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*specular*, Fr. *specular*, Lat.] To meditate;
to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.
Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinse-
cal relation. *Disley on Bodies.*
As our news-writers record many facts which afford great
matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and
by their variety of conjectures become consummate statelinen.
Addison.
TO SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through
with the mind.
Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the
eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,
but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
SPECULATION. *n. f.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculare*.]
1. Examination by the eye; view.
2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and
probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.
They who have, as who have not, whom their great
stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,
Intelligent of our fate. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.
In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did,
it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should
do the like; there remained after *speculation*, practice where-
unto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*
Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*
News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.
From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and
most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*
5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.
This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *spec-*
ulation, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness
of many navigators.
6. Power of sight. Not in use.
Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*
SPECULATIVE. *adj.* [*speculativus*, Fr. from *speculare*.]
1. Given to speculation; contemplative.
If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of
man being by nature *speculative* and delighted with contem-
plation in itself, they were to be known even for meek know-
ledge sake. *Hooker.*
It encourages *speculative* persons who have no turn of mind
to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*
2. Theo-